

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

-----X  
JOHN HANSEN,

Plaintiff,

-against-

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, and  
WESTCHESTER PUTNAM COUNCIL,  
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA,

Defendants.  
-----X

Index No.

Date Purchased:

Plaintiff designates  
WESTCHESTER  
County as the place of trial.


The basis of the venue is  
Defendants' place of  
business.

**SUMMONS**

To the above named Defendant(s)

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer, or, if the complaint is not served with this summons, to serve a notice of appearance, on the Plaintiff's Attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service (or within 30 days after the service is complete if this summons is not personally delivered to you within the State of New York); and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated: New York, New York  
September 10, 2019

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MICHAEL G. DOWD  
600 Third Avenue, 15<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10016  
(212) 751-1640

SWEENEY, REICH & BOLZ, LLP  
By: Gerard J. Sweeney, Esq.  
1981 Marcus Avenue, Suite 200  
Lake Success, NY 11042  
(718) 459-9000

Attorneys for Plaintiff

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

-----X  
JOHN HANSEN,

Plaintiff,

Index No.

Date Filed:

-against-

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, and  
WESTCHESTER PUTNAM COUNCIL,  
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA,

**VERIFIED COMPLAINT**

Defendants.

-----X

Plaintiff, JOHN HANSEN, by his attorney, MICHAEL G. DOWD, complaining of  
Defendants, hereby alleges the following:

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1. This action is timely commenced pursuant to the New York State Child Victims Act, dated February 14, 2019, and CPLR § 214-g.
2. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to CPLR § 301 as Defendants' principal place of business is in New York and because much of the unlawful conduct complained of herein occurred in New York.
3. Venue is proper pursuant to CPLR § 503 because Westchester County is the principal place of business of Defendants. In addition, a number of the events occurred in Westchester County.

**AS AND FOR A FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(NEGLIGENT SUPERVISION)**

4. The Plaintiff, JOHN HANSEN (hereinafter "Plaintiff") was born on May 19, 1976. He is a resident of Brewster, New York.

5. At all times relevant, Plaintiff was an unemancipated minor who was invited to participate in meetings, events, and activities run and sponsored by Defendants BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA and WESTCHESTER-PUTNAM COUNCIL.
6. Upon information and belief, at all times mentioned herein, the BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA (hereinafter "BSA") was and is a federally chartered corporation authorized to do business in New York. Its principal headquarters are located in Irving, Texas, which is in Dallas County.
7. Upon information and belief, at all times mentioned herein, the WESTCHESTER-PUTNAM COUNCIL of the Boy Scouts of America (hereinafter "WESTCHESTER COUNCIL") was and is a domestic nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York. Its principal headquarters are located in Hawthorne, New York, which is in Westchester County.
8. Defendant BSA and Defendant WESTCHESTER COUNCIL will be referred to collectively as "Defendants."
9. Upon information and belief, Defendants jointly own and operate scouting programs which invite and seek out the participation of children. Defendants, through their agents and officials, have control over those activities involving children. Defendants have the power to appoint, supervise, monitor, restrict, and fire each person working with children within Defendants' scouting programs.
10. In 1916, Congress granted BSA a federal charter, now codified as 36 U.S.C. Ch. 309. Under that Charter, Congress granted BSA the exclusive right to BSA's name, emblems, badges, and descriptive words and markings.

11. Since 1910, BSA has derived millions of dollars a year licensing the rights to its name, emblems, scouting paraphernalia, and BSA-branded merchandise to affiliated scouting organizations throughout the United States and abroad (See 36 U.S.C. §80305). BSA has realized income from these assets by marketing them to parents and their children, including Plaintiff and his parents. In addition to its exclusive license, BSA enjoys numerous taxpayer subsidies, including: (1) free access to national forest lands (16 U.S.C. § 539f); (2) free use of Defense Department equipment and facilities for BSA Jamborees (10 U.S.C. §2554); (3) free ground and air transportation, communications, emergency, and technical services from the National Guard (32 U.S.C. § 508); (4) free use of meeting facilities, transportation, and support services at United States military bases world-wide (10 U.S.C. §2606); (5) free firearms, ammunition, repairs, supplies, and marksmanship training equipment (36 U.S.C. §40731); (6) free military surplus (10 U.S.C. Ch. 943); and (7) Department of Agriculture grants (7 U.S.C. §7630).
12. BSA's marketing includes encouraging parents to enroll their children in Defendants' scouting programs and activities. Enrollment secures parents' and children's commitment to follow a system that encourages parents to entrust their children's health and safety to BSA. This entrustment empowers BSA to secure each child's oath to uphold the "Scout Law," to adopt the "Scout" identity, and to adhere to a system that requires children to engage in activities that expose them to adults and others. This system includes over-night outings, camping events, and trips away from parents. The system is reward-based, obligating the child to

purchase emblems, badges, and other scouting paraphernalia, which in turn creates profit for the organization.

13. BSA implements scouting programs through local Boy Scouts of America councils to which it issues licenses to the Boy Scouts of America name, emblems, badges, markings and youth programs. BSA requires local councils and troops within a local council to strictly adhere to BSA's organizational charter and "Standards of Leadership" requirements.
14. At all times relevant, Defendant WESTCHESTER COUNCIL and Troop 1 and Post 97 to which Plaintiff was a member of were the agents of the BSA and were subject to BSA's authority and control.
15. BSA is one of the largest nonprofits in the United States, with income exceeding hundreds of millions per year. BSA is the largest youth organization in the United States, serving more than 2.7 million youth members, ages ten to eighteen, with over one million adult volunteers.
16. Shortly after its inception, Defendant BSA became aware that a significant number of its adult Boy Scout leaders ("Scout Leaders") were using their position of trust and authority as Scout Leaders to manipulate and sexually abuse youth participating in Defendant BSA's scouting programs.
17. Since its inception, BSA aggressively marketed the wholesomeness and safety of its programs to the American public. Simultaneously, BSA concealed from scouts and their parents BSA's certain knowledge that pedophiles had been infiltrating BSA in large numbers for many years. BSA also misrepresented to scouts and their parents that scouts were safe in scouting programs, when, in fact,

scouts were at an unreasonably heightened risk of sexual abuse by adult Scout Leaders. BSA made said misrepresentations to Plaintiff and his parents.

18. By the early 1920s, Defendant BSA implemented what it called the “Red Flag” system to identify Scout leaders whom Defendant BSA considered “ineligible” to hold positions as Scout Leaders. This internal system eventually became known as the “Ineligible Volunteer Files” (hereafter “I.V. Files”). Historically, the most common reason for a Scout Leader to be placed in the I.V. Files has been allegations of sexual abuse of minors. This subset of I.V. Files has been referred to by Defendants as the “Perversion Files.”
19. By 1935, Defendant BSA had already identified and removed over one thousand adult men from their positions as Scout Leaders for sexually abusing boys involved in Defendant BSA’s scouting programs.
20. Between 1935 and the events alleged herein in the 1990s, Defendant BSA had already identified thousands of additional Scout Leaders who were believed to have or were alleged to have sexually abused minor boys in Defendant BSA’s scouting programs. Not all of these adults were removed from their positions as Scout Leaders. Rather, at some point prior to 1955, Defendant BSA implemented a secret, internal “probation program.” Under Defendant BSA’s “probation program,” a significant number of Scout Leaders believed to have sexually abused boys were allowed to continue on as Scout Leaders with access to minors. Neither scouts nor their parents were informed if a Scout Leader was on “probation,” or that the reason for the probationary status was for sexually abusing minors. This probationary status evidenced the BSA’s continued policy



of denying or otherwise covering up the problem of sexual abuse within its ranks of Scout Leaders.

21. Defendant BSA went to significant lengths to keep the existence of their “Perversion File” system and the problem of sexual abuse by Scout Leaders a secret from scouts and the public. Local councils were instructed – and agreed – not to keep Perversion File materials at their offices, but rather to send everything to BSA national and destroy any copies.
22. Through the Perversion files, decades prior to the abuse of Plaintiff, the BSA possessed a unique knowledge of both the profile of Scout Leaders who sexually abuse scouts as well the methods these sexual abusers used to successfully infiltrate scouting. The I.V. files highlight the vulnerabilities of Defendants’ scouting programs and activities, including sexual abusers’ patterns for grooming victims, and widely-found biographical and behavioral characteristics shared by sexual abusers that had entered or were attempting to enter scouting. For a century, BSA has known of distinctive characteristics of BSA’s scouting programs that render scouts particularly prone to child sexual abuse by Scout Leaders.
23. By 1935, BSA had accumulated approximately hundreds of files on child molesters that had successfully infiltrated or attempted to infiltrate its programming. Between 1935 and the events alleged herein in the 1990s, Defendant BSA received thousands of reports of Scout Leaders sexually abusing boys in their programs. These reports were continuous in frequency over time and



were spread throughout the geographic bounds of the Defendant BSA's scouting programs.

24. In the 1970s, BSA recognized the potential liabilities represented by possessing and maintaining the I.V. files. Over the course of two years in the early 1970s, three BSA executives reviewed and permanently destroyed thousands of I.V. files. BSA executives kept no retention logs showing which or how many of the files BSA destroyed. BSA made no contemporaneous record of its criteria in determining which files to destroy and which to save. Approximately 6,000 files survived BSA's file purge and are in BSA's possession. Approximately 1,900 of those files are now in the public domain. The exact number of sexual abuse reports received by BSA is unknown, in part because of the mid-1970s file purge. By 2005, BSA's secret cache of files (Perversion Files) on child molesters were in the thousands. These reports demonstrated to Defendant BSA that it had a continuous and systemic problem of adult volunteers sexually abusing boys participating in the Defendant's scouting programs.
25. Defendants' knowledge of the danger of sexual abuse of boys in scouting included knowledge about how child abusing Scout Leaders accomplished their abuse. Prior to the abuse of Plaintiff by JOHN W. HELLER (hereinafter "HELLER"), the Defendants knew or should have known that child molesting Scout Leaders groomed their victims to accomplish their abuse and understood how such grooming was accomplished (including using the scouting programs and activities to win the trust of victims, spending time alone with victim, and using mechanisms to lower victims' inhibitions and maintain victims' silence).

26. The I.V. Files, created prior to the Plaintiff's participation in scouting, demonstrate that BSA had evidence (1) that scouting was continuously attracting pedophiles across time and geography and (2) of scouting's distinctive characteristics that make it attractive to pedophiles, including:
- a. Providing a sexual abuser access to boys alone and away from their parents in secluded settings like camp-outs and overnight hikes;
  - b. Providing opportunities for sexual abusers to abuse a scout by getting him into situations where they have to change clothing or spend the night with him;
  - c. Providing sexual abusers an opportunity to volunteer to spend time with and have access to minor scouts;
  - d. Conditioning and educating boys to the concept of strict obedience to the Scout Leader and a bonding mechanism that sexual abusers utilize;
  - e. Promoting the idea of secret ceremonies, rituals, and loyalty oaths, all of which help facilitate a sexual abuser to keep his victims silent and compliant;
  - f. Conducting no criminal background checks on volunteers;
  - g. Not prohibiting adults from sleeping in tents with boys overnight;
  - h. Not prohibiting adult leaders from spending time alone with individual scouts; and
  - i. Not prohibiting adult leaders from having contact with scouts outside of authorized scouting activities.

- j. Not specifically prohibiting Scout Leaders from having scouts to their home to work on scout related projects like merit badges.
27. The I.V. Files further demonstrate that, for decades BSA:
- a. Re-admitted sexual abusers who had previously been removed for child abuse “probation,” thereby exposing unsuspecting children to sexual abuse;
  - b. Had a practice of not reporting incidents of abuse to law enforcement;
  - c. Had a pattern of accommodating sexual abusers, in which they would be permitted to resign from scouting and BSA would agree not to report the abuse to authorities;
  - d. Failed to produce its I.V. Files to its review board and scout-safety consultants, who were endeavoring to develop and implement meaningful safeguards and barriers to pedophile infiltration;
  - e. Refused to fingerprint, photograph, or perform background checks on its adult volunteers, allowing removed sexual abusers using an alias to sneak back into scouting through another troop;
  - f. Refused to utilize widely-accepted organizational best practices that would establish reasonable barriers to intrusion by sexual abusers;
  - g. Refused to educate local councils, staff, and troop leaders regarding the true risks posed by sexual abusers to scouts; and
  - h. Refused to effectively monitor local councils and troops to ensure that appropriate safeguards were being used in the selection and retention of adult scout leaders.

28. Prior to abuse alleged herein in the 1990s, Defendant BSA also knew or should have known that its I.V. File system did not function to prohibit all known predators from participating in scouting, was otherwise flawed, and in many cases ineffective to address the sustained and systemic problem of sexual abuse within its programming.
29. Despite their knowledge of the danger of sexual abuse of boys in scouting, at no time prior to 2010 when the BSA altered the warnings in its Scout Handbook, did Defendants specifically warn boys in their programs or their parents, about this known danger, nor implement reasonable and feasible child abuse prevention policies. Nor did BSA alert authorities to the nature and scope of this known danger. Instead, Defendants intentionally and actively concealed the continuous and systemic danger of sexual abuse of scouts in their programming. Defendants also actively promoted and represented to the public that their scouting programs were safe and wholesome, and their adult leaders were safe and trustworthy.
30. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants invited and otherwise encouraged the participation of minors, including Plaintiff, in their scouting programming and selected adults to serve in leadership positions.
31. BSA has known for decades that scouting involved an unreasonably high risk of sexual abuse by adult leaders and volunteers. BSA made repeated false counterfactual claims that the number of child sexual abusers in its programming was insignificant, that scouts were reasonably safe from sexual abuse by adult leaders, and that BSA is not a magnet for sexual abusers, all of which BSA made (1) knowing that the claims were false or (2) with reckless disregard for the truth

or falsity. The Plaintiff alleges that they trusted BSA and that they reasonably relied upon the BSA's representations that it presented a moral and safe place for minors.

32. Sometime after Plaintiff joined his troop, HELLER began a pattern of grooming Plaintiff for the purpose of sexually abusing him. This grooming included but was not limited to giving Plaintiff special attention and gifts, including a pager, cell phone, and various scouting equipment. The special attention also included HELLER offering and driving Plaintiff to troop meetings, camps, coffee shops, supply shops for scouting events and camps and even once to a bar when Plaintiff was a minor.
33. HELLER's abuse of Plaintiff began in approximately 1989 and continued through approximately 1998. The abuse included, but was not limited to HELLER forcing Plaintiff to remove his pants and underwear, exposing Plaintiff's genitalia and direct him to lean over a chair, bunk bed, or other available furniture, then HELLER would paddle Plaintiff on his buttocks at least 200 times. HELLER also commanded Plaintiff to strike HELLER's buttocks and count out loud with each strike. Plaintiff reasonably estimates HELLER paddled him during the relevant time period about 10 times a year at various scout-related functions. HELLER also exposed his genitals to Plaintiff, often times while aroused, and would force Plaintiff to paddle him on his buttocks. The abuse occurred at Camp Siwanoy in Wingdale, New York, Camp Read Scout Reservation in Brant Lake, New York, Camp Clear Lake (now Durland Scout Reservation) in Putnam Valley, New York, HELLER's home in Brewster, New York, and Plaintiff's home in Brewster, New

York. The abuse also occurred at Croton Point Park in Croton-on-the Hudson in Westchester County and Five Islands Park in New Rochelle, New York in Westchester County. Plaintiff estimates the abuse occurred on at least 10 occasions.

34. Plaintiff participated in scouting from approximately 1982 as a cub scout through approximately 2010 as a Venturing Crew Associate Advisor.
35. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff was taught and otherwise informed by Defendants by word and deed that he should obey, trust, and respect the Defendants and HELLER.
36. Upon information and belief, at all times mentioned herein, Defendants knew that minors sexually abused in their programs would suffer psychological and emotional injuries, as well as other damages.
37. Upon information and belief, at all times mentioned herein, Defendants aided and abetted the concealment of criminal conduct by failing and refusing to report allegations of child sexual abuse to appropriate New York civil authorities.
38. Upon information and belief, Defendants selected or accepted HELLER as a Scout Leader, for the Plaintiff's Boy Scout Troop Number 1 and Post 97, located in WESTCHESTER COUNCIL.
39. Upon information and belief, HELLER was a troop committee member.
40. Defendants authorized and empowered HELLER to perform all duties of a Scout Leader within Troop 1 and Post 97, including the authority and power to do the following: to provide instruction, counseling, moral guidance, and physical supervision of boys participating in Boy Scout programs and activities; to enforce



the rules governing the boys' participation; and to undertake other duties.

Defendants knew that as part of his duties as a Scout Leader, HELLER would be in a position of trust, confidence, and authority over the boys involved in scout programs, including Plaintiff.

41. As a Scout Leader, HELLER befriended Plaintiff; gained the trust and confidence of Plaintiff's family as a trusted authority figure, mentor and leader of boys; and gained the permission and support of Plaintiff and his parents to spend substantial periods of time alone with Plaintiff. As a Scout Leader, HELLER also gained the directive of Plaintiff's parents to minor Plaintiff that he respects those in authority with Defendants.
42. Thereafter, HELLER acted as a Scout Leader toward Plaintiff, supervised them during scouting outings and activities, and exercised authority *in loco parentis* over Plaintiff during scouting events.
43. There was a special relationship between Plaintiff and Defendants giving rise to a duty by Defendants to protect Plaintiff from harm.
44. As a result of HELLER's authorized conduct as a Scout Leader, Plaintiff was conditioned to trust HELLER, to comply with his directions, and to respect HELLER as a person of authority, including in moral and ethical matters.
45. Using the power, authority, and trust of his positions vested in him by Defendants, and availing himself of Defendants' representations that the scout programs were a moral and safe place for boys, HELLER subjected Plaintiff to various acts of sexual abuse while Plaintiff was a minor (hereinafter "the sexual abuse").
46. HELLER would invite Plaintiff to his home. By inviting the minor Plaintiff to his



home alone, HELLER was in violation of BSA's "two deep" rule, which requires that at least two adults be present at all times during all scouting events and all other activities related to the scouting programs. HELLER was also in violation of the "two deep" rule when he drove Plaintiff to his home.

47. The methods used by HELLER to accomplish his sexual abuse of Plaintiff was substantially similar to methods known to Defendants to have been used previously by numerous other adult leaders to accomplish sexual abuse of other minors. These methods were known to the Defendants years prior to the sexual abuse of Plaintiff.
48. Defendants knew or should have known the danger that sexual abusers presented to scouts long before Plaintiff was abused by HELLER. Despite this knowledge, Defendants ignored the danger and permitted HELLER and other sexual abusers in scouting to prey upon minor scouts, including Plaintiff, by failing to warn them of the danger and failing to implement reasonable policies to prevent and identify child sexual abuse in scouting programs.
49. Upon information and belief, Defendants had a duty to protect Plaintiff as a minor scout from HELLER's criminal sexual acts.
50. Upon information and belief, Defendants failed to adequately and completely supervise HELLER and as a result of this failure and negligence, proximately caused Plaintiff to be sexually abused by HELLER.
51. The aforementioned occurrences of sexual abuse were caused by the negligence, carelessness, recklessness, and the willful, wanton, reckless and grossly negligent conduct of Defendants and their agents, servants, and/or employees, in failing to

properly and adequately supervise the conduct of HELLER as it related to Plaintiff.

52. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff sustained physical and psychological injuries, including but not limited to, severe emotional distress, confusion, humiliation, fright, anxiety, a severe shock to his nervous system, and has been caused to suffer physical pain and mental anguish, emotional and psychological damages as a result thereof, and, upon information and belief, some or all of these injuries are of a permanent and lasting nature; and that Plaintiff as a result has become and will continue to be obligated to expend sums of money for medical expenses for treatment of said maladies.
53. That by reason of the foregoing, Defendants are also liable to Plaintiff for punitive and exemplary damages.
54. It is hereby alleged pursuant to CPLR 1603 that the foregoing cause of action is exempt from the operation of CPLR 1601 by reason of one or more of the exemptions provided in CPLR 1602, including but not limited to, CPLR 1602(7) and 1602(11).
55. That the amount of damages sought exceeds the jurisdictional limits of all lower courts, which would otherwise have jurisdiction.

**AS AND FOR A SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(NEGLIGENT FAILURE TO WARN)**

56. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in the above paragraphs of this Complaint, with the same force and effect as if fully set forth at length herein.

57. Upon information and belief, prior to and at all times herein mentioned, Defendants and their agents, servants, and employees, knew or should have known that HELLER violated Defendants' relevant rules, regulations and protocols prohibiting adult leaders like HELLER from sexually abusing and otherwise harming minor scouts, including Plaintiff.
58. The Defendants and their agents, servants, and employees were negligent, careless and reckless and acted willfully, wantonly and were grossly negligent in failing to warn Plaintiff that the failure of HELLER to abide by Defendants' rules, regulations and protocols regarding prohibitions on employees being alone with minor scouts put Plaintiff at risk for being sexually abused by HELLER.
59. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff sustained physical and psychological injuries, including but not limited to, severe emotional distress, confusion, humiliation, fright, anxiety, a severe shock to his nervous system, and has been caused to suffer physical pain and mental anguish, emotional and psychological damages as a result thereof, and, upon information and belief, some or all of these injuries are of a permanent and lasting nature; and that Plaintiff as a result has become and will continue to be obligated to expend sums of money for medical expenses for treatment of said maladies.
60. That by reason of the foregoing, Defendants are also liable to Plaintiff for punitive and exemplary damages.
61. It is hereby alleged pursuant to CPLR 1603 that the foregoing cause of action is exempt from the operation of CPLR 1601 by reason of one or more of the exemptions provided in CPLR 1602, including but not limited to, CPLR 1602(7)

and 1602(11).

62. That the amount of damages sought exceeds the jurisdictional limits of all lower courts, which would otherwise have jurisdiction.

**AS AND FOR A THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(NEGLIGENT FAILURE TO PROVIDE A SAFE AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT)**


63. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates, and realleges each and every allegation contained in the above paragraphs of this Complaint, with the same force and effect as if fully set forth at length herein.
64. The Defendants assumed a duty to protect the safety and welfare of Plaintiff as more fully set forth above, when Plaintiff participated in their scouting programs. This duty imposed upon said Defendants, the duty to provide a reasonably safe and secure environment for Plaintiff while he was participating in scouting programs.
65. When Plaintiff was in said Defendants' care, said Defendants failed to exercise the degree of care that a reasonably prudent parent would have exercised under similar circumstances.
66. Defendants and their agents and employees were negligent, careless and reckless and acted willfully, wantonly and were grossly negligent in failing to provide a safe and secure environment for Plaintiff while he participated as a minor in scouting programs and as such were sexually abused by HELLER.
67. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff sustained physical and psychological injuries, including but not limited to, severe emotional distress, confusion, humiliation, fright, anxiety, a severe shock to his nervous system, and has been

caused to suffer physical pain and mental anguish, emotional and psychological damages as a result thereof, and, upon information and belief, some or all of these injuries are of a permanent and lasting nature; and that Plaintiff as a result has become and will continue to be obligated to expend sums of money for medical expenses for treatment of said maladies.

68. That by reason of the foregoing, Defendants are also liable to Plaintiff for punitive and exemplary damages.
69. It is hereby alleged pursuant to CPLR 1603 that the foregoing cause of action is exempt from the operation of CPLR 1601 by reason of one or more of the exemptions provided in CPLR 1602, including but not limited to, CPLR 1602(7) and 1602(11).
70. That the amount of damages sought exceeds the jurisdictional limits of all lower courts, which would otherwise have jurisdiction.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants, together with compensatory and punitive damages, and the interest, costs and disbursements pursuant to the causes of action herein.

Dated: New York, New York  
September 10, 2019

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MICHAEL G. DOWD  
600 Third Avenue, 15<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10016  
(212) 751-1640

SWEENEY, REICH & BOLZ, LLP  
By: Gerard J. Sweeney, Esq.  
1981 Marcus Avenue, Suite 200  
Lake Success, NY 11042  
(718) 459-9000

Attorneys for Plaintiff


**VERIFICATION BY ATTORNEY**

MICHAEL G. DOWD, an attorney being duly admitted before the courts of the State of New York, hereby affirms the following under penalties of perjury:

That he is an attorney for the Plaintiff in the above-entitled action with offices located at 600 Third Ave, New York, New York; that he has read the foregoing VERIFIED COMPLAINT and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to his knowledge, except as to the matters stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes them to be true.

That the reason why this verification is made by deponent instead of Plaintiff is because Plaintiff is not within the County of New York where deponent has his office. Deponent further says that the grounds of his belief as to all matters in the VERIFIED COMPLAINT not stated to be upon his knowledge are based upon conversations with the Plaintiff and other writings relevant to this action.

Dated: New York, New York  
September 10, 2019

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MICHAEL G. DOWD  
Attorney for Plaintiff  
600 Third Avenue, 15<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10016  
(212) 751-1640